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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER *SEEDS*

Spring
1945

flowerfield

The BEST THING about RATIONING

Are you amazed that we have found even **one** good thing about rationing, let alone a "best" thing? No, we haven't liked the coupons, tokens and such, either, but rationing has done one good thing for millions of American families who have co-operated with the Victory Garden program. It has forced them to do something most of them had intended to do "some day" anyway—make a garden just like Dad used to when they were kids. Except for a few cases of rank carelessness or abysmal tough luck with weather or bugs, these gardens have been productive of fresh vegetables in quantities far greater than ever consumed by the average family when every bunch of radishes or pound of tomatoes represented an outlay of cash and the trouble of carting them home from the store. And this garden truck has tasted lots better than the anemic stuff from the stores because it has been FRESH.

Store food is more plentiful now, but we don't believe that America is going to give up the real VICTORY in Victory Gardening, that of having plenty of good eating right at your own back door. Of course, it's a little more trouble than opening a can but most of you have figured how to organize your gardening so that the trouble really doesn't amount to much. In case you haven't, this book is going to help you a lot because it is planned to help you all through the gardening season and to suggest the vegetables that will give you the most results for the least investment of time.

Flowerfield's Vegetable Catalog for 1945 is not intended as an encyclopedia of the vegetable kingdom, but as a real help to the home gardener and is confined to those things that most people will find it worth while to grow. We have not included such things as potatoes, that are easily and cheaply obtainable in stores and which do not suffer by being stored or transported. On the other hand, we have included a few kinds that are a little troublesome to grow but are well worth the trouble, especially for those gardeners who have more time than most, have better soil and more room. In such cases we frankly warn away the gardeners with limited time or space and those who may be just beginning now.

In order to further simplify selections we have eliminated the vast duplication of almost similar varieties that are a standard but useless feature of the average seed catalog. We have selected only good, dependable ones in each type and offer them with our sincere recommendation for all ordinary soil and climatic conditions. You may plant our selections in complete confidence that there may be others as good but none better or more suited to the needs of the home gardener.

p. s.

Seasonal references are based on Long Island conditions, our average last frost date being May 1st. County Farm Bureau agents can tell you the date for your locality, from which you can adjust your own planting times.

FLOWERFIELD BULB FARM

Flowerfield, Long Island, N.Y.

Since 1874

JAMES D. MOONEY
Owner

WILLIAM J. HANDS
Genl. Manager

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IN *March*

It's too early for golf so your only good excuse to get outdoors on those first bright, warmish days is to have a garden. The rich smell of freshly turned earth—Hey! Why should we try to kid you? Unless you're one of those provident souls who did their fall gardening by the book, brother, you're in for a little spade work!

Spading is the unpleasantly necessary operation that keeps many people from having a garden and gets other gardens started too late to do as well as they should. But, in its characteristically helpful manner, Flowerfield offers a ray of hope. You don't have to make a week-long, back-breaking job of getting your garden plot ready but can do it a little at a time as you need it for planting and get the job done without losing your enthusiasm.

If you haven't done it earlier, you should plan your garden now. **Plan** it all at once, even though you're not going to **plant** it all at once. Use our planting table to determine the row-spacing and remember not to let the tall-growing sorts shade the shorter ones. Figure on planting short rows or parts of rows every week or two, so you'll have radishes and such for a long season instead of having to eat a bushel all in one week and then going without for the rest of the season. That's called "succession planting" and it makes the work easier and the eating more enjoyable.

Also in March you should dust off a seed flat or two and break out the first packets of those good seeds from Flowerfield. On this page you will find those that should be started indoors for later planting in the garden. These plants start off little but end up big and you don't need many of them for the average family. Directions for each as well as a handy name-stake will be found on each FLOWERFIELD packet.

TOMATOES

Of all the main crop items in the home garden, tomatoes are about the "mainest" and beyond comparison the leading vegetable for home canning. They take some room and a little care but really repay all such with interest. Ripened on the vine, they are worlds apart from commercial ones that are picked green so they can be shipped.

Tomatoes grown "sprawly" are supposed to produce more fruit per plant but need something to ramble over to keep fruit and leaves off the ground. For small gardens we recommend tying them up on strong six-foot stakes, letting them form only two main stems. Tie securely for they'll be plenty heavy when loaded with fruit!

There are hundreds of varieties of tomatoes but only a few distinct types and in each type we have selected one that will do well under the widest variation in soil and weather conditions. For extra-early we offer VICTOR, an All-America selection of top quality. MARGLOBE is a round-fruited main crop sort, heavy-yielding and producing juicy fruit especially good for canning and juice-making. The ideal type for slicing is BEEFSTEAK (PONDEROSA), almost all flesh with very small seed pockets. Of the sweeter, less acid yellow tomatoes, GOLDEN GLOBE is one of the best.

MARGLOBE TOMATO

Victor	Pkt. 15c	**Beefsteak (Ponderosa)**	Pkt. 15c
Marglobe	Pkt. 15c	**Golden Globe**	Pkt. 15c

The small-fruited tomatoes are very useful for serving whole in salads, for preserves and pickles. The vines are vigorous and produce astonishing quantities of fruit. ITALIAN RED PEAR is also used for the famous Italian tomato paste. RED CHERRY is the size and shape of a large cherry. Both are good for canning whole, a delightful variation from regular canned tomatoes.

Italian Red Pear	Pkt. 20c	**Red Cherry**	Pkt. 20c

PEPPERS

The neatest and prettiest plants in your food garden will be those producing the luscious salad and stuffing fruits so misleadingly known as "peppers". Except for the "hot" varieties, they are among the sweetest and most delicious of vegetables, in addition to which they are easy to grow. The plants are very productive and only a large family will need more than a dozen.

All the large-fruited peppers are delicious in the familiar green stage and you will probably use most of yours this way, either raw or for stuffed peppers. CALIFORNIA WONDER ripens a rich ruby red and OSHKOSH ripens yellow; both remain sweet and mild. WORLDBEATER is red-ripening, exceptionally heavy bearing but not recommended north of New York City. The "hot" HUNGARIAN WAX variety has long, narrow fruits that are first green, then yellow, finally ripening bright red.

California Wonder	Pkt. 15c	**Worldbeater**	Pkt. 10c
Oshkosh	Pkt. 15c	**Hungarian Wax (hot)**	Pkt. 10c

CALIFORNIA WONDER PEPPER

EARLY CABBAGE

We don't think too much of the main-crop type of cabbage in the home garden. It takes too much room, is subject to too many pests and is too cheap in the stores to waste your time growing and storing it. But the tender early varieties are something else again! They grow quickly from plants started indoors and are out of the way by July, leaving space for a fall-maturing crop.

For earliest cabbage we recommend GOLDEN ACRE, a medium-sized variety. MARION MARKET is later, larger and keeps better, assuring you a supply of cabbage until it is plentiful in the stores. Our strains of both are selected for resistance to "yellows".

Golden Acre	Pkt. 15c	**Marion Market**	Pkt. 15c

BROCCOLI

A little difficult but well worth the trouble if your soil is deep and rich and you are willing to match wits with the worms that find it so delectable. (Dust with rotenone.) Your palate will be tickled sooner if you start plants indoors but broccoli can also be sown outdoors in late April. After the large center head is cut, side shoots develop continually till frost.

Calabrese	Pkt. 15c

IN *April*

GREEN ONIONS OF ANY VARIETY

And as early in April as your steam-heated arteries can stand the weather, you're ready to start your outdoor gardening activities in earnest. Don't worry if it gets a little chilly; these vegetables can take it; they're the hardy boys of the family.

Chief among the early vegetables are the root crops listed on this page. Starting April 15th it is well to make new plantings of them every couple of weeks till June, assuring a continual supply for a long season.

RADISHES

If you should make a garden and raise nothing but radishes, the season would still be a success. Well-fertilized, deeply prepared soil is best because the radish that is grown the fastest is the sweetest and crispest. Make small plantings every week or two and you'll have them continually ready for the table.

For planting up to June, you have your choice of shapes and colors. COMET is an excellent variety in the conventional round red class; FRENCH BREAKFAST a longer type giving three or four bites per radish. WHITE ICICLE makes long white roots and is the only variety that does well through the summer. In August you can start to replant all varieties again and get in two or three plantings that will mature before frost.

Comet	Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c	**White Icicle**	Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c
French Breakfast	Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c		

Winter radishes are something a little special and are well liked by many people. Planted in July and August, thinned to six inches apart, they grow large and can be stored for winter eating. ROUND BLACK SPANISH is one of the best.

Round Black Spanish Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c

BEETS

Some like beets large, some like 'em small, some like the young tops for greens as a change from Popeye's favorite spinach. Plant an adequate supply of beets and we'll gamble you'll try them all ways and enjoy one as much as another. Make successive plantings and use the thinnings for greens up to the time they have definite small beets on the business end, then let them rest for a couple of weeks and thin again, using the inch-size roots boiled whole. Some you'll leave on purpose or forget about for a while and, lo and behold, you'll have fine large beets for slicing. Sliced or diced raw beets of any size are good in salads but be sure to remove the bitter skin.

For the very earliest beets we recommend EARLY WONDER, for the main crop DETROIT DARK RED which can also be resown in July for fall use and for winter storing. For storing, though, we think the best is WINTER KEEPER, a slower growing variety producing roots that are tender even when very large.

Early Wonder	Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c
Detroit Dark Red	Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c
Winter Keeper	Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c

COMET RADISHES

NANTES HALF-LONG CARROTS

CARROTS

It isn't necessary to make successive plantings of carrots unless you want them only in finger size. You can work on one planting all season, taking them out thinning-fashion until they are two or three inches apart and then let some of these larger roots mature for winter storage. Unless they get too dry in midsummer, they will be tender and sweet at any stage of their development. If you have some extra room, of course, you can put in extra plantings in August for fall consumption.

Choice of variety is mainly an esthetic proposition, depending on the shape you prefer. CHANTENAY is a fairly short, tapering sort, NANTES HALF LONG (also known as Coreless), about six inches long and quite uniform in diameter. A real long kind is TENDERSWEET, an All-America variety which should have very deeply prepared soil to accommodate the deep roots.

Chantenay	Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c	**Tendersweet**	Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c
Nantes Half Long	Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c		

ONIONS

Probably you'll plant a row or two of onion sets for early green onions but that's only a temporary measure and will just whet your appetite for the time when you'll have scads of them from seed. (We don't offer sets because they're perishable, bulky to ship and you can always get them locally.) Plant the seeds quite thick because you'll be pulling and eating the scallions rapidly by the time they begin to crowd in the row. By the time you have them thinned to an inch or so apart, you can let them rest while you work on the next planting that you should have coming along.

A few weeks more and you'll have onions an inch or so across that are ideal for boiling, creaming, etc. When you finally get them worked out to 3 or 4 inches apart, you can leave the balance to mature into full-sized onions that can be dried for winter use. Quite a vegetable, the onion.

As long as you're eating onions baby size or cooking them as adolescents, you don't much care what variety you plant, but if you're going to let some of them grow big, it makes a difference. If you like raw sliced onions, plant SWEET SPANISH, our seed of which is the fine Utah Strain. For cooking onions we recommend SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE and YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS, about alike except for color which the names describe.

Sweet Spanish, Utah Strain	Pkt. 15c
Southport White Globe	Pkt. 15c
Yellow Globe Danvers	Pkt. 15c

DETROIT DARK RED BEETS

ALSO IN *April*

You'll want to start the various greeneries that are so delicious in salads and for appetizing cooked greens. You can have your greens and like 'em, too, with these FLOWERFIELD recommendations.

LETTUCE

Salads **can** be prepared without lettuce but why handicap yourself when it's so easy to grow and so delectable by itself or combined with anything one might care (or dare) to include in a salad? The main idea in lettuce culture is to keep a supply coming at all times and this requires that you plant several varieties.

Start the season with succession plantings of a "loose-leaf" kind such as GRAND RAPIDS or EARLY CURLED SIMPSON, both light green, or the new BIBB with broad, thick, dark green leaves. Begin to thin when 3 or 4 inches high and keep thinning until they're 8 inches apart when you can let them grow up for big leaves. Of course you eat the thinnings and they're delicious at all stages.

Grand Rapids Pkt. 10c **Bibb** Pkt. 25c
Early Curled Simpson Pkt. 10c

Next to mature will be the "cos" or "romaine" type in which we like TRIANON SELF-FOLDING. Cos lettuce has long, narrow heads and a distinctive, piquant flavor all its own. Heads will blanch more completely if outer leaves are tied together.

Trianon Self-Folding Pkt. 10c

Last come the head lettuces in 2 types, "butter-head" such as WHITE BOSTON and "cabbage-head", of which N. Y. IMPERIAL No. 44 and COSBERG 600 are among the best. The butter-heads are a few days earlier and more certain to head successfully. Surer success will be had with both types if started indoors so as to mature before really hot weather. Should they fail to head, they will still provide good leaf lettuce after the true leaf varieties are gone.

Cosberg 600 Pkt. 15c
N. Y. Imperial No. 44 Pkt. 15c

In July and August you can again plant all types of lettuce for fall maturity, assuring a continuous supply of salads till heavy frost and at this season you can grow all the heading varieties with real confidence of satisfactory results.

SWISS CHARD

This is a variety of beet that heard about people eating beet greens and decided to go in for tops in a big way. Keep cutting off the outside leaves and they'll keep producing cooking greens all summer. One of the easiest of all vegetables to grow.

Fordhook Giant Pkt. 15c

BROCCOLI and EARLY CABBAGE

If you forgot to raise plants, these can be sown outdoors now.

BIBB LETTUCE

PEAS

Peas do take up considerable room in the garden but are certainly delicious and you can only have them really fresh by growing them yourself or stealing from your neighbor in the dark of the moon. If you decide to plant peas (and most will), by all means do it in April. Instead of making succession plantings, put in early, midseason and late varieties all at once so they will get their growing done before hot weather sets in. Give them some brush or other support to climb on, relax, and await the feast.

First to mature will be MAMMOTH PODDED EXTRA EARLY in about 8 weeks from planting. Soon will follow LAXTON'S PROGRESS (9 weeks), a large-podded variety, and THOMAS LAXTON (9½ weeks), a smaller-podded kind, both excellent for home freezing (choose between these two). Next comes the immense podded ALDERMAN (not meant to be funny) in 10 weeks and finally DWARF TELEPHONE (11 weeks) to finish the season. Of course the maturity times are approximate and each variety will bear for a couple of weeks or more so that they overlap.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early Pkt. 10c, lb. 50c
Laxton's Progress Pkt. 10c, lb. 50c
Thomas Laxton Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
Alderman Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c
Dwarf Telephone Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c

In one type of pea, MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR, pods and all are edible. When young and tender, they are sweet and stringless, and are cooked and served exactly like string beans.

Mammoth Melting Sugar Pkt. 10c, lb. 50c

THOMAS LAXTON PEAS

SPINACH

If you've never had young, tender, garden-fresh spinach cooked just a **few** minutes, you just don't know spinach. So different from the tough commercial product that it shouldn't endure the same name. Skeptics are safe because it's guaranteed to go to seed about six weeks after reaching edible size, making room for later crops. About August 1st you'll want to plant again and then will have it until frost.

Bloomsdale Long Standing Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH is a spinach-like plant that keeps producing through hottest weather. Rather sprawly and should not be shaded by taller plants.

New Zealand Spinach Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c

PARSLEY

You might as well have some parsley because it requires no care and really no room. Edge the garden with it and forget it until you want some for a garnish. In winter, brush the snow off and pick some. Next year it'll still be there, better than ever. That's the end, though; the third year you'll have to replant. Parsley comes in plain, single, double and triple-curled, each prettier than the last; we've specialized on the prettiest.

Paramount Triple Curled Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c

Once a customer bought a pound of parsley seed. Feeling this a bit heavy for garnish, we investigated, finding a neat little edging of parsley along all his walks and drives. An ounce makes 200 feet of edging!

BLOOMSDALE LONG-STANDING SPINACH

YELLOW BOUNTIFUL SNAP BEANS

COMES *May*

You're beginning to see results. All your earliest plantings are up, you nibble at tiny lettuce and tweeze up a radish every day or two to see what's going on. Beets and carrots are little but pretty and spinach is almost ready for the pot.

Of course you continue your succession plantings of radishes and lettuce, and as soon as frost danger is past you can really get to work on your main crops. It isn't time yet to set out your indoor-grown plants but harden them by outdoor exposure every day or so. And now to the main business at hand which is—

SNAP (Sometimes Libelously Called STRING) BEANS

The amount of beans should be limited only by the space you can give them, any excess over day-by-day requirements being easily canned for winter. You should, though, give serious thought to deciding between the quick-bearing bush beans and the pole beans which bear later but heavier and require tall supports.

Bush beans come in both green and yellow podded types and among the green types there is a further choice of flat pods or round and some variation in length which won't make any difference because you're not going to let them get that long anyway. The choice is esthetic, they're all good.

In the flat green bush beans we suggest BOUNTIFUL, an extra-early, or the slightly later LONG ISLAND LONG POD, an All-America. The early boy of the round-podded green beans is TENDERGREEN.

An extremely hardy one is STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE (use pods while very young). An excellent wax (yellow) bean is YELLOW BOUNTIFUL SURE CROP WAX, a healthy, heavy-bearing sort. Be sure to get enough bean seed for successive plantings, either of one or several kinds as you may prefer.

Bountiful	Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c	**Tendergreen**	Pkt. 15c, lb. 50c
Long Island Long Pod	Pkt. 20c, lb. 75c	**Stringless Black Valentine**	Pkt. 15c, lb. 50c
		Yellow Bountiful	Pkt. 15c, lb. 50c

Supports for your pole beans may be a fence or trellis, or rough poles 7 feet long, firmly set. Or make tepees of three or four thinner poles, planting beans at the foot of each. However supported, you may expect them to be rather strenuous about reaching for the sky and, later, about their business of "beaning." For tender beans at all stages, plant DECATUR, an All-America variety. Earlier bearing is an old-time favorite; KENTUCKY WONDER, a tremendous bearer, but be sure to keep this variety picked as the pods get somewhat tough and stringy if allowed to develop their full size. If they **should** get ahead of you, and this applies also to all other beans, let them remain on the vine until fully dry, then they can be shelled and stored for winter use.

Decatur	Pkt. 15c, lb. 50c	**Kentucky Wonder**	Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c

TENDERGREEN SNAP BEANS

LIMA BEANS

Fresh green lima beans cooked with milk and butter—yummm! And some canned and some dried for enjoyment through the winter! If you can find room for some in your garden plan, by all means do so.

Like snap beans, limas come in both bush and climbing varieties, the bush kinds being earlier but the pole ones heavier-bearing. A good bush lima with smallish beans is BABY FORDHOOK, one with larger beans and particularly good for canning is CANGREEN. In the pole type, EARLY LEVIATHAN is a good extra-early sort; IDEAL a later, exceptionally heavy bearing variety.

Baby Fordhook	Pkt. 15c, lb. 50c	**Cangreen**	Pkt. 25c, lb. 85c
Early Leviathan	Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c	**Ideal**	Pkt. 15c, lb. 60c

OTHER BEANS

Most seed catalogs, being primarily addressed to commercial growers, list many kinds of beans for drying. We omit them from our list with the single exception of edible soy beans. These have high nutritive value and are not usually available as dried beans, though their use in ready-to-eat foods is increasing by leaps and bounds. Besides drying for winter, they can be shelled like lima beans and used in the green stage. Delicious! BANSAI seems the best all-around variety.

Bansai Pkt. 15c, lb. 50c

SWEET CORN

There is only one possible reason for omitting sweet corn from a home garden, that being that it takes quite a lot of room. From every other standpoint it is an ideal vegetable, easy to grow, delicious beyond compare, and the sort of thing that you must grow yourself to have at the peak of perfection. Don't plant corn until the ground is well warmed, about May 15th on the average, then continue to make plantings as long as there is time to ripen it before frost. **Don't** try to crowd corn and **do** give it plenty of fertilizer. Pluck the ears as soon as they have filled out, before they get tough. Pop them into the kettle within minutes from picking—you'll know why after you do it once!

The newer hybrid varieties are so superior in flavor, dependability and yield that we offer no open-pollinated sorts of yellow sweet corn.

We don't think you'd pass up any of this delicious eating to save seed, but if you would, **don't.** Hybrid corn is funny, being the final result of crossing various types, none satisfactory in themselves, but combining to produce a superior article. If you plant seed from hybrids you will get some of all these kinds, little of it edible.

We have selected varieties with an eye to quality rather than size, big corn usually being tough. They are of different ripening periods, MARCROSS in about 10 weeks; LINCOLN in 11; GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM in 12 weeks. Plant early varieties for earliest corn, later ones for main crop, then earlies again for a final crop before frost.

Marcross	Pkt. 15c, lb. 65c
Golden Cross Bantam	Pkt. 15c, lb. 65c
Lincoln	Pkt. 20c, lb. 75c

Favorite among white varieties is the well-known COUNTRY GENTLEMAN with kernels arranged irregularly instead of in rows. Large eared and of good quality is STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID, an improvement over the old-time favorite, Stowell's Evergreen. White Corn takes longer to mature than the yellow ones, about 95 days, so continue the season.

Country Gentleman Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c

Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid Pkt. 15c, lb. 60c

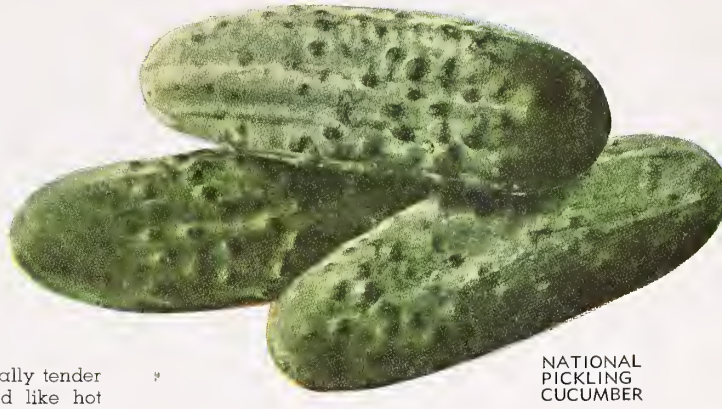
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM SWEET CORN

BY *mid-May*

The ground is now thoroughly warm and you will be making the last of your "first" plantings. In addition, now is the time to set out those seedlings of tomatoes, peppers, broccoli and early cabbage that have been coming along since March or thereabouts. You are really beginning to enjoy the fruits of your endeavors in the form of radishes, lettuce (good-sized now), onions and such, and the peas are starting to do business.

The last seed-planting will be of those really tender things that can't stand a bit of frost and like hot weather but plenty of moisture. They take considerable room and we hope you've been able to provide space for them. If you haven't, well, you can still buy a few in the market if you're lucky and perhaps plan to make a little bigger garden another year.

By the way, if you have Hotkaps or other means of protecting them, you can plant all of the following list in early May and get earlier crops.



NATIONAL PICKLING CUCUMBER

CUCUMBERS

It's hard to believe that finger-size pickles and large, smooth slicing cucumbers can both come off the same plant but it's true. If space is limited, better plant a fine slicing variety such as the early MARKETEER or the new main crop variety CUBIT, or the established standard STRAIGHT EIGHT. You can pick some of the fruit small for pickles and let the rest grow up for salads. If you want only pickles or have room for more than one kind, you will get more pickles per hill from a special heavy-fruiting variety such as NATIONAL PICKLING, but do not expect it to produce large cucumbers of salad quality. For an unusual type of pickle, you might try WEST INDIA GHERKIN from which come those olive-shaped, rather hairy looking sweet pickles you buy in jars at high prices under the name of "burr gherkins."

Marketeer	Pkt. 15c
Cubit	Pkt. 25c
Straight Eight	Pkt. 10c
National Pickling	Pkt. 10c
West India Gherkin	Pkt. 10c

(You probably want some Dill to go with this one. It's 10c a packet and should be planted in April.)

MARKETEER CUCUMBER

SQUASH

Summer squash makes rather large plants but they bear so abundantly that only a very large family will need over half a dozen hills, so most gardeners can find room for some. Be sure to pick them young for the best eating. We can recommend EARLY YELLOW PROLIFIC and the dark-green FORDHOOK ZUCCHINI, both producing medium-sized fruits of the finest quality.

Early Yellow Prolific	Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c
Fordhook Zucchini	Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c

Winter squash is another proposition entirely and is suitable only for large gardens. A very worthy crop if you can find room for it, though, because of the high food value of the delicious fruit and the fine keeping qualities for winter consumption. We offer two, the sure-fire old favorite BLUE HUBBARD, producing very large squashes with rough-textured, thick skin that protects them from drying out, and ROYAL ACORN, an improvement on the familiar acorn type, slightly larger so that a baked half provides a really generous serving.

Blue Hubbard	Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c
Royal Acorn	Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c

HEARTS OF GOLD MUSKMELON

MUSKMELON (CANTALOUPE)

If your garden is warm and sunny, and your soil rather on the sandy side, you should have no difficulty in raising a few hills of melons for the most delightful treat of midsummer. Feed them well and keep them watered, and you will be rewarded adequately. From the many varieties available we have selected three that offer the greatest certainty of success for the home gardener. BENDER'S SURPRISE is the variety for you if large melons are your preference. They have thick, delicious flesh of a rich golden color as has also HEARTS OF GOLD, a medium-sized, extremely popular sort. Some prefer the sweeter, tangy flavor of the green-fleshed melons of which we recommend ROCKY FORD.

Bender's Surprise	Pkt. 10c
Hearts of Gold	Pkt. 10c
Rocky Ford	Pkt. 10c

A FEW *Final Suggestions*

Don't fail to take full advantage of your garden by making "successive" plantings of all short-season crops—be sure to plan in such a way that early sorts can be replaced with something else when they're through bearing or so that the room they occupy can be taken up by the spread of an adjoining crop—keep the soil stirred to discourage weeds and to conserve precious moisture—feed the garden well both at planting time and afterwards by side-dressing or with liquid manure—water **thoroughly** when necessary, not a little sprinkling every day that will make shallow roots.

Harvest most crops before they get as big as high-pressure advertising says they will—quality is of the essence and the quantity will be plenty if you give your garden half a chance to do what it can.

If you should happen to have a wire fence that isn't too pretty or a trellis that isn't working, you might stick in a packet or two of mixed ORNAMENTAL GOURDS which aren't edible but will give something extra special in the way of winter decoration.

For a wedding of delectable flavors when you start to harvest your pickles, you'll want some DILL. It grows straight and narrow, and can be interplanted with any early crop and left when the crop is harvested. Pkt. 10c.

Our convenient order blank is just opposite. FLOWERFIELD gives special attention to seed orders, shipment usually being made within two days from receipt. REMEMBER, OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS
Large-Fruited Varieties, pkt. 15c Small-Fruited Varieties, pkt. 15c

VEGETABLE	ONE PKT. SOWS	INCHES DEEP to Sow	INCHES APART to Thin or Set	INCHES Betw. Rows For Hand Cultivation	COMMON INSECT PESTS AND SUGGESTED CONTROL	BEST STAGE FOR EATING
BEANS, Bush	20 ft. Lb. 150 ft.	1½ to 2	4 to 8	18	Mexican Bean Beetle—Rotenone, Pyrethrum or Cryolite	Snaps and Canning—Before beans form in pod Green Shells—When beans are full Dry Use—When pods are dry
BEANS, Pole	15 poles	1½ to 2	4 to 8	36		
BEET	15 ft. Oz. 60 ft.	½ to 1	1 to 4	18	Seldom bothered	Green—When 5 to 8 inches tall Roots—Begin when an inch across
BROCCOLI	150 plants	¼ to ½	24 to 30	24	Green Cabbage Worm—Rotenone Aphis—Nicotine dust or spray	While flower buds are green and tightly closed. Use stems, too
CABBAGE	250 plants	¼ to ½	12 to 24	24		When heads become of good size and solid
CARROT	30 ft. Oz. 300 ft.	¼ to ½	1 to 3	18	Seldom bothered	Begin to use at finger size, continuing until fully grown
CORN, Sweet	40 hills	1½ to 2	6 to 8	30	Corn Borer—Rotenone dust as ears form; 4 times more 5 days apart Corn Ear Worm—Snip off or apply mineral oil to ear tips after silk dries	When kernels are plump and juicy, ears feel plump through the husk, and silk has turned brown. Cook immediately after picking
CUCUMBER	20 hills	¾ to 1½	36 to 48	36	Striped Cucumber Beetle—Rotenone Aphis—Nicotine dust or spray	Fresh Use—While of medium size Pickling—Before medium size
LETTUCE	30 feet	¼ to ½	Head: 8 to 10 Leaf: 1 to 4	12	Cut Worm—Poison bait on ground Aphis—Nicotine dust or spray	Head—As soon as firm heads form Leaf—When 2 to 6 inches high Cos—When hearts are blanched
MUSKMELON	20 hills	¾ to 1½	24 to 36	60	Squash Bug and Cucumber Beetle—Rotenone or hand pick Aphis—Nicotine dust or spray	As soon as fruit can be separated from vine with a slight thumb pressure
ONION	25 feet	¼ to ½	2 to 4	18	Onion Thrip—Nicotine sulphate and soap solution or tartar emetic	Green Onions—Any time while small Summer Cooking—¾ to 1 inch bulbs Dry Use—When tops are dry
PARSLEY	50 feet	¼ to ½	3 to 4	18	Seldom bothered	Any time after leaves have grown to usable size
PEAS	10 ft. Lb. 100 ft.	1½ to 2	1 to 3	24	Aphis—Rotenone, Pyrethrum or Nicotine dust or spray	When pods are plump and of fresh green color
PEPPER	75 plants	¼ to ½	15 to 18	18	Cut Worm—Paper collars Aphis—Nicotine dust or spray	Sweet—When full grown and firm Hot—When fully red
RADISH	15 ft. Oz. 75 ft.	½ to 1	1 to 2	12	Cabbage Maggot—Avoid by quick root growth	Medium size, quickly grown roots
SPINACH	25 ft. Oz. 80 ft.	½ to 1	3 to 6	12	Aphis—Nicotine dust or spray	When quickly grown leaves are 4 to 6 inches long
SWISS CHARD	15 feet	½ to 1	8 to 10	24	Blister Beetle—Rotenone or hand pick	When leaves are about 10 inches long
SQUASH, Summer	3 to 4 hills	1 to 1½	24 to 36	36	Squash Bug—Rotenone or hand pick Other Pests—Same as Cucumber	While very young, before skin becomes hard and large seeds form
SQUASH, Winter	6 to 8 hills	1 to 1½	36 to 48	60	Same as above	When full grown, hard-shelled and firm
TOMATO	150 plants	¼ to ½	36 to 48	36	Cut Worm—Paper collars Aphis—Nicotine dust or spray Green Tomato Worm—Dust with Rotenone or hand pick	As soon as fruit is well colored—red, pink or yellow, according to variety

FLOWERFIELD BULB FARM

Flowerfield, Long Island, N.Y.

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Ship to _____

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Address if Different _____
From Post Office

QUANTITY	ARTICLES	PRICE PER	EXTENSION $	EXTENSION CTS.
		TOTAL		

WE PAY POSTAGE

Please Draw Money Orders on Post Office at St. James, N. Y.

(ADDITIONAL SPACE ON REVERSE SIDE)

Flowerfield Bulb Farm
Flowerfield, Long Island, N.Y.

QUANTITY	ARTICLES	PRICE PER	EXTENSION	
			$	CTS.
		TOTAL		

WE PAY POSTAGE

"Your Victory Garden"

Among the flood of so-called "Victory Garden" books and booklets that have appeared during the past year or two, we have found one so simple to read and yet so complete, that we felt our duty to our customers demonded that we offer it for sale. It is not a book for your permanent library, but an intensely interesting booklet that you will read from cover to cover before starting your garden and then use for continuous reference throughout the season as problems present themselves. Postpaid, 25c.

This is

FLOWERFIELD'S SEED CATALOGUE

Spring 1945

OUR BOOK OF PLANTS AND BULBS
WILL FOLLOW SHORTLY

Please Order Early

America is now completely dependent on herself for all seed supplies. In addition, untold thousands of pounds of seed are being exported to our Allies. Under these circumstances we recommend early ordering to be sure of receiving the varieties you want.

1945 Victory Gardens

The government was extremely grateful to the home gardeners of the nation in 1944. The Victory Garden movement made possible the more successful prosecution of the war.

We are asked to continue our efforts in 1945.

Many of you have learned of the thrills (and sometimes the disappointments) of gardening. More gardens must be planted, and a greater percentage must be successfully harvested. Plant good seed, on well-fed ground; take care of your growing crops; and your crops will take care of you.

Flowers in 1945

Flowers too are important. They are food for the spirit. Morale is being recognized as a major factor in war. Do your part in making our land beautiful, the kind of country our soldiers will be glad they fought for. Plant flowers and vegetables for victory.

ALL ITEMS IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE

Postpaid

ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES

flowerfield

Seeds of Annual Flowers

It is fortunate indeed that there is a family of plants ready to take up the job of painting the garden with color when the gorgeous spring bulbs have finished their display and the lush beauty of the perennials has begun to dim. With the advent of July, something else is needed and it is readily available in the vivid, gay, tolerant annuals.

A certain amount of planning is necessary to get the very most from the annual flowers. Some of this is due to the very nature of the plants themselves, some to the matter of their use. Some, for instance, must be or are best sown where they are to flower because they do not like transplanting or grow so fast that an additional handling is unnecessarily troublesome. Others require comparatively long periods to develop to the stage of blooming and must be started indoors if they are to flower in early summer. In order to help you with this planning, we have created groupings not ordinarily found in seed catalogs. These groupings are not absolute but are based on our own experience and that of a number of successful gardeners whom we have consulted.

Some annuals make the most delightful edgings imaginable and are much the easiest and least expensive of all plants for this purpose. The most characteristic of these we have put in a separate list but others will be found scattered through the remaining pages, mostly dwarf forms of species that are ordinarily taller. These edgings need not be confined to the flower gardens but can also be used very effectively around the vegetable garden and along the shrub borders, foundation planting, etc.

Annuals are particularly useful to follow plantings of spring bulbs such as tulips and daffodils, serving the double purpose of continuing the beauty that the bulbs accustomed you to and making it unnecessary to cut off the ripening bulb leaves, a practice particularly harmful in these days when supplies of bulbs are limited. A number of annuals may be broadcast right in the bulb beds as the flowers poke through the ground and will be ready to take over as soon as the bulbous plants have finished their display.

We know that these days you haven't the time to wade through long alphabetical lists and that your selection is hampered rather than helped by meaningless superlatives, sometimes about plants of limited usefulness. We have, therefore, broken up the list into groupings based on use and handling, and kept it down to those kinds which are most dependable and have the broadest usefulness to the average gardener. You may select any of our varieties in the confidence that it is a Flowerfield recommendation with all that that implies.

EVEN OUR *Packets* HELP IN *"Easy Gardening"*

If you bought seed from us last year, you need no introduction to the helpful features of our patented seed packets. To help in setting out seed flats or in planning your garden, each packet of Flowerfield seed bears a wooden stake permanently printed with the name of the variety. It is a real help in keeping track of the delicate seedlings that look so much alike!

Annuals to Edge Flowers and Vegetable Gardens

INCLUDING SOME THAT MAKE LOVELY, INEXPENSIVE GROUND-COVERS

Grandma's garden was a restful place, well suited to the vine-covered masonry of the period, so, for finishing off the edges of the beds, the use of brick was quite appropriate. Besides, she had no such choice of plants for edging as is available to us moderns.

Your garden may consist of formal beds with paved or gravel paths or may be an informal frame for grassy areas. In any case, some sort of edger is required for best effect, to tie the garden neatly to the ground. Of all the plants available for this purpose, by far the easiest and least expensive are the newer annuals developed for the purpose.

Edgings can be either neat ribbons or of informal, slightly spreading type. For sharp-cut edges use the very compact ones such as Alyssum "Carpet of Snow", Ageratum "Midget Blue" and several others listed below. Informal edges are best used for larger plantings and for those of irregular shape. Good plants for this purpose are Alyssum maritimum, Portulaca and others of similar type. These informal edgers can also be used effectively for ground-covering or for masses of bloom in the rock garden.

ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM

ALYSSUM

There are no plants more perfect for edgings than the Alyssums. Growing them consists only of scattering the seed along the border, preferably mixed with fine sand to insure an even distribution of the tiny seeds. If blooms begin to fail, cut back and it will bloom again.

Carpet of Snow Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 65c
Where the tiniest neat edging is desired, choose this dwarf variety, only three inches high with pure white flowers.

Violet Queen Pkt. 20c, ⅛ oz. 60c
Gorgeous deep blue-violet flowers. For compact edges, six inches high. Illustrated on front cover.

Little Gem Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 65c
Pure white companion in both height and habit to Violet Queen.

Maritimum Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 50c
The old-fashioned white sweet alyssum, splendid for an informal edging. Twelve inches high and of more loosely formed and spreading habit.

AGERATUM

Ageratums require little or no care, grow dependably and will adapt themselves to either sun or partial shade. Seed can either be sown in the open ground in mid-May or started in cold frames in early April for earlier bloom. We offer three types of ageratum, each having its particular place in the garden, according to your design.

Midget Blue Pkt. 20c, 1/16 oz. 70c
Violet-blue flowers in tight clusters completely covering compact plants, extremely uniform in size, about four inches high. One of the best of all plants for a neat ribbon border.

Fairy Pink Pkt. 20c, 1/16 oz. 70c
Lavender-pink flowers. Compact edging, six inches tall.

Blue Perfection Pkt. 15c, 1/16 oz. 50c
Taller, looser heads of blue flowers on plants about twelve inches high. For informal edging.

AGERATUM, MIDGET BLUE
NIEREMBERGIA, PURPLE ROBE

LOBELIA

Lobelias bloom without fail the entire summer and are among the loveliest of all edging plants. Although they must be started indoors in February, once set out in late May, they will require no more attention than your admiration. Furthermore, they do well in partial shade.

Crystal Palace Pkt. 15c, ⅛ oz. 60c
For a solid ribbon effect, plant six inches apart. True flag blue, six inches high; compact.

Sapphire (Trailing) Pkt. 20c
Graceful trailing branches covered with large, deep blue flowers; splendid for window boxes or ground covers.

NIEREMBERGIA, PURPLE ROBE

Splendid edging plant that will truly bloom all summer long. Start in cold frame in early April; bloom will commence in June and continue until hard frost. Flowers are glowing violet-purple, maintaining their color in the hottest sun. Of neat habit, six inches tall. Pkt. 20c.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose)

Portulaca loves hot sun, actually enjoying sandy banks and hot locations in the garden. For that reason, it is often used as a ground cover, even near the seashore. It also makes splendid, very low informal edgings always covered with bright flowers resembling wild roses. Sow seed directly into the garden in mid-May.

Single Mixed Pkt. 20c, ⅛ oz. 65c
Double Mixed Pkt. 20c, ⅛ oz. 75c

Both in a complete range of bright colors.

PORTULACA

ANNUALS THAT *Must be Started Indoors*

Almost all annual flowers can be started indoors for earlier bloom and many people choose to handle most of them in that way from personal preference. There are a few, though, that must be started early or they will not bloom in time to yield real satisfaction. For your convenience in planning your gardening, we have grouped such together on this page.

WILT-RESISTANT ASTERS

Asters are unsurpassed as cut flowers and may also be planted in the mixed border. Since the cutting garden is handled much the same as the vegetable garden, it is well to remember that asters should be started at the same time as tomatoes. Seed sown in the hotbed (or seedpans in the house) will produce fine plants within five weeks, ready to set out when the weather is warm. A few of the earliest varieties may be sown in the open ground in May. Asters prefer a rich, well-drained soil and plenty of sunshine. It is important to plant in new soil each year.

Early Giant Crego Asters

These are the giant blooms with twisted, curled and interlaced petals. All stem from the base of the plant, providing long stems for cutting. Usually offered in several classes and a confusing multitude of varieties but we have selected an adequate range of colors and included only varieties that we know to be very dependable under ordinary garden culture.

Dawn Blue Pkt. 25c
Lavender with a bluish cast. Plants 18 inches tall. (See illustration.)

Rose Marie Pkt. 25c
Beautiful flowers of rich rose, blending well with other colors in arrangements. 18 inches tall.

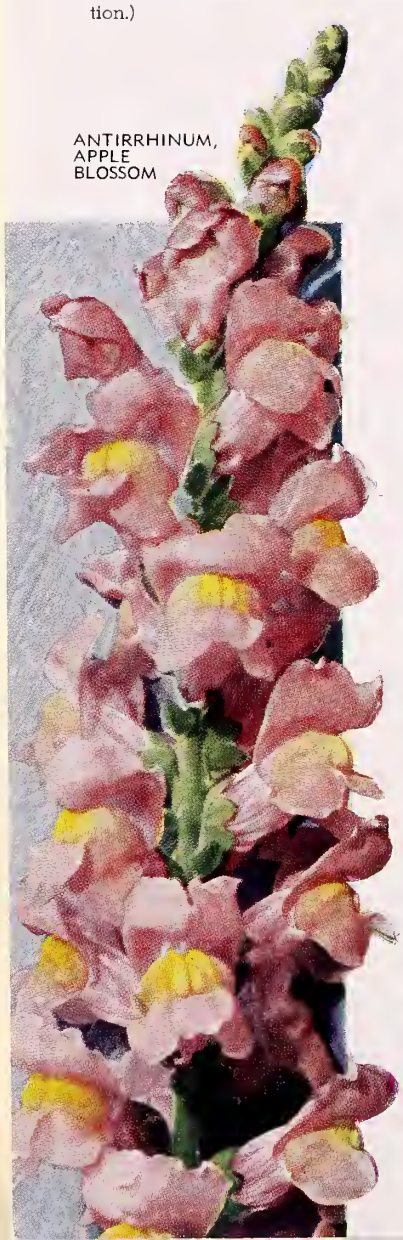
El Monte Pkt. 25c
Wonderful deep glowing crimson 6- to 8-inch flowers. Plants 2½ feet tall.

Los Angeles Pkt. 25c
Huge flowers of delicate shell-pink. 2½ feet.

Navy Blue Pkt. 35c
First of a new race of large-flowered early asters. 4- to 5-inch blooms of dark midnight blue. 2 feet tall. Flowers in late July from seed sown in the open, earlier if started indoors.

Victory Giants Mixed Colors Pkt. 35c
Very large double flowers in shades of pink, crimson, lavender and rose. Vigorous plants 2 to 3 feet tall. Bloom from late July to frost.

EARLY GIANT CREGO ASTER, DAWN BLUE



ANTIRRHINUM, APPLE BLOSSOM

Giant California Sunshine Asters

A fascinating aster. The large daisy-like flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, are composed of a single row of long, narrow petals surrounding a small yellow quill-like disc. Branching plants 2½ feet tall with strong stems for cutting. Blooms in August. We offer a fine blend of mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.

Princess Asters

A very attractive new cutting type of wilt-resistant aster. Of branching habit, 2 to 2½ feet tall, bearing great quantities of 3½-inch blooms with full-crested, self-colored centers surrounded by dainty plume-like guard petals.

Princess Bonnie Pkt. 25c
A beautiful shade of soft salmon-rose.

Princess Marsha Pkt. 25c
Rich cinnabar-scarlet.

VERBENA

Really splendid annuals that will give you a full return. All summer long, in the rock garden, in those dry spots in the border, even in poor soil, these splendid little plants will flourish. Verbenas are useful in beds and window boxes and make exquisite edgings, particularly when combined with lobelia.

Seed started in hotbeds or indoors in February will give flowers from June till frost. All our varieties are of the fine Hybrida Grandiflora type with large flowers on plants 12 inches high.

Annapolis Blue. Mid-blue.
Luminosa. Flame-pink.
Violacea Stellata. Rich violet with white eye.
Spitfire. Deep scarlet.
Pure White. Really is!
Gigantea Mixed Colors. Well-balanced mixture.

Any of above: Pkt. 20c.

ANTIRRHINUMS (Snapdragons)

Aristocratic annuals with beautiful, interesting flowers and clean shiny foliage, widely useful in the garden. Use them to "fill in" the perennial border. Be ready to transplant them amongst the tulips (their foliage will hide the ripening tulip tops), for masses of color anywhere in the garden. Cut back after the first blooming, they will flower again throughout the summer until frost.

The three classes offered below differ mainly in the matter of height. All are rust-resistant.

Super Giants (Antirrhinum Maximum)

3-foot class for backgrounds and ideal for replacing blooms of tulips and daffodils. Separate colors offered permit continuance of any special color scheme already established in the spring garden.

Alaska. Pure white.
Apple Blossom. Rose-pink.
Crimson King. Crimson-red.
Yellow Giant. Bright yellow.
Mixed Giants. Mixture of all colors.

Any of above: Pkt. 20c.

Bedding Varieties (Majus Grandiflorum)

Of medium height (2 feet) for mass bedding or for clumps of color in the border. Base branching with nice long stems for cutting.

Defiance. Bright scarlet.
Rosalie. Deep rose with glint of amber.
Reveille. Clear yellow.
Majus Exquisite Mixed. A fine all-color blend.

Any of above: Pkt. 20c.

Dwarf Giants (Nanum Grandiflorum)

These bushy 12-inch plants hug the ground, yet carry large flower spikes in very bright, clear colors. Extra fine for foreground and for edging.

Amber and Gold. Yellow suffused pinkish amber.
DuBarry. Salmon-rose with yellow tube.
Ruby. Carmine-crimson, lovely for contrasts.
Nanum Jewel Mixed. Mixture of jewel colors.

Any of above: Pkt. 25c.

CARNATIONS

Chaubaud's Improved Giants Pkt. 15c
Large, beautifully formed flowers, many of them elegantly fringed and in some instances as large as the best greenhouse carnations. They bloom in three months from seed and continue blooming until frost. Mixed colors of crimson, white and pink.

MORNING GLORY, HEAVENLY BLUE

ANNUALS THAT *Should Not be Transplanted*

We almost said "must not be transplanted", not to challenge your gardening prowess, but rather to aid, so far as possible, the planning of your garden activity to make it easier. Some of the following kinds just don't like to have their roots disturbed, others are planted to mass effect and would be too troublesome to handle in any other way than just to scatter the seed at the proper season and leave them to their own devices.

GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPUR

Flowerfield offers only the Giant Imperial types of larkspur, so superior to the older stock-flowered sorts, being tall and upright and requiring only half the space. Large delphinium-like spikes of double flowers on long stems branching from the very bottom of 4-foot plants. Excellent for backgrounds.

Sow in the open as soon as ground is bare of snow, preferably in little colonies of a single color. After they are well up, thin to about 6 inches apart. Larkspur develop many side shoots, giving a long period of bloom in the garden but for best cut flowers we recommend additional sowings 2 weeks apart.

We offer five distinct varieties, each the best in its color class, and a glorious mixture containing these and many additional shades.

Blue Spire. Deep violet-blue.
Pink King. Soft salmon-pink.
White King. Purest white.
Montrose. Soft rose.
Daintiness Improved. Lilac-blue.
Giant Imperial Mixed Colors.

Any of above: Pkt. 25c, ¼ oz. 70c.

ANNUAL "POPPIES"

For your convenience we have grouped several annuals which are poppy-like in flower and method of handling. They grow like weeds if undisturbed but are so very difficult to transplant that even professional gardeners generally prefer to sow the seed about April 1st in their permanent locations. All of them bloom with extreme profusion and make brilliant, yet delicate, spots of color in the garden.

California Poppy (Eschscholtzia)

Lowest-growing type, about 10 inches tall, useful as an informal edger or just anywhere you want a low-growing brilliant-flowered plant. A profusion of flowers in shades of yellow, orange and red nestle amid fine-cut, grayish foliage. A splendid companion to Cornflower, Jubilee Gem.

Mixed Colors Pkt. 20c

Tulip Poppy (Hunnemannia)

Sunlite Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. $1.00
Golden yellow cup-like flowers on long stems well above fine fern-like foliage of attractive gray-green. Scatter seeds of this lovely annual among the awakening tulips and the Hunnemannias will bloom soon after the tulips have faded. Also excellent for the border.

Shirley Poppies

These are the true annual poppies with large bright-colored flowers in a wide range of colors from scarlet through bright pinks to white. 2½ feet tall.

Double Begonia-Flowered Mixed Colors Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 50c
Single, American Legion Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 40c
Brilliant scarlet, cup-like flowers.

MORNING GLORIES

Any fence or trellis or even an ivy-covered wall can be easily converted into a continual sheet of beautiful bloom from early summer until frost by planting a packet or two of these sturdy climbing annuals. They succeed in any soil and will climb 20 feet or more. A patriotic motif may be easily achieved by using red, white and blue varieties.

Plant morning glories when ground is thoroughly warm, first soaking the seed overnight to make germination quicker. Avoid heavy watering which tends to stimulate foliage growth at the expense of flowers.

Heavenly Blue Pkt. 25c
Huge sky-blue flowers. Improved strain of this ever-popular morning glory.

White Magic Pkt. 35c
Pure white flowers 4 inches across.

Scarlett O'Hara Pkt. 35c
Bright rosy red flowers.

Cornell Pkt. 25c
Large flowers, dark red, bordered white.

Pearly Gates Pkt. 35c
Satiny white, 4½ inch blooms, on less rampant vines; better suited to a low fence or trellis.

MOONFLOWER

A quick-growing vine with large white fragrant flowers. Blooms at night, the flowers lasting until the following day. Grown on trellises, it provides splendid shade. Often planted alternately with Heavenly Blue morning glories. Pkt. 20c

MIGNONETTE

Ever-popular for its delightfully fragrant giant spikes of flowers in pink, yellow, rosy red and pure white, a sheer delight in bouquets. 1½ feet tall. Pkt. 20c

CORNFLOWER (Centaurea cyanus)

Cornflowers should be sown as soon as snow is gone. Continual flowering is easily achieved by successive sowings. These are improved varieties with large, fully double flowers, long-stemmed for cutting on plants 2 feet high.

It is wise to order plenty of seed, keeping some for planting in late October. This results in earlier-blooming plants next spring.

Blue Boy. Rich cornflower-blue.
Red Boy. Dark red.
Pinkie. Deep pink.
Jubilee Gem. Deep blue. Dwarf 12-in. variety.

Any of above: Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 85c.

GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPUR

CALIFORNIA POPPIES

ANNUALS FOR *Vivid Colors*

For certain places in the garden you want good strong spots of color for emphasis. Such kinds have been grouped on this page for easy selection, this classification obviously including also zinnias which appear on the facing page.

NASTURTIUMS

If by any chance you have been avoiding the use of nasturtiums because you remember them from childhood as sprawly, shapeless plants with homely flowers in indefinite "bricky" shades, you have a surprise in store. The newer kinds have semi-double sweetly scented flowers in good clear colors and the plants are quite neat and compact. The leaves are often used in salads.

Gleam Hybrids

These plants are about 18 inches high, slightly spreading, and have semi-double flowers in good clear colors. Can be broadcast for ground-covering purposes.

Golden Gleam. Warm yellow.
Salmon Beauty. Clear salmon-pink.
Indian Chief. Bright scarlet.
Glorious Gleam Mixture. All colors.

Any of above, Pkt. 20c, oz. 50c

Globe Type

Dwarf, compact, mound-like plants about 10 inches high. Excellent for bedding purposes and for formal edges where this much height is desired.

Golden Globe. Warm yellow.
Scarlet Globe. Bright scarlet.
Mahogany Gem. Madder red.
Globe Giants Mixed. All colors.

Any of above, Pkt. 20c, oz. 50c

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

For definite and vivid colors in the border, give consideration to the celosias. For earliest blooms, start in hotbed in March, but they bloom in August if sown outdoors in May.

Crested Cockscomb, Glasgow Prize Pkt. 20c
Light green, compact, 12-inch plants bear huge wine-red flower heads formed like a rooster's comb. Often used in modernistic flower arrangements. Good for foregrounds.

Feathered Celosia, Pride of Castle Gould Pkt. 20c
Two-foot plants with graceful flower plumes in coppery tints held well above light green foliage. Interesting companion to the brilliant marigolds.

Chinese Woolflower, Childsi Crimson. Pkt. 20c
Chinese Woolflower, Childsi Yellow Pkt. 20c
Well branched plants, each branch tipped with a round woolly flower head. Colors are described by the names.

SALVIA

You probably have some spot in your garden or grounds where no conventional treatment seems to look well. Why don't you throw caution to the winds and stick in a row of salvia, that flaming bit of pure fire that makes all other plants look pale by comparison?

Bonfire Pkt. 20c
Large brilliant scarlet florets in great profusion on dense-foliaged 2-foot plants.

Harbinger Pkt. 25c
10 inches high, excellent for edgings and borders. Early, continuous bloomer.

SALVIA, BONFIRE

MARIGOLD, MAMMOTH MUM

MARIGOLDS

Spectacular and robust growing, these sturdy annuals will provide a gorgeous display of color in the garden and plenty of cut flowers all summer long until hard frost. The African types are strong feeders and like plenty of moisture. The French marigolds, on the other hand, prefer poor soil and very little water, tending to make foliage instead of flowers if too generously provided with either plant food or water.

Seed may be sown where the plants are to flower or seedlings can be transplanted from flats started in April.

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS

Chrysanthemum-Flowered Types

Mammoth Mum Pkt. 25c
All-America selection. Strong, bushy, erect plants reach 3 feet by August when they commence to bear huge 4-inch double blooms with incurved petals like chrysanthemums. Flowers are rich lemon-yellow and have long, strong stems. Blooms until hard frost; a splendid performer.

Sunshine Giants Pkt. 20c
Huge flowers, the largest of the marigolds, in shades of orange, yellow and buff. Plants are tall, 3½ feet, robust in growth, and produce quantities of interestingly formed flowers until hard frost.

Mission Giants

A new personality in marigolds and of exceptional merit. The 18-inch plants are base branching, producing 4 to 5 inch ball-shaped flowers on stems of excellent cutting length. Blooms 16 weeks after sowing.

Mission Giant Goldsmith. Rich golden orange. Pkt. 25c, ⅛ oz. 95c
Mission Giant Yellowstone. Clear lemon-yellow. Pkt. 25c, ⅛ oz. 95c

Carnation-Flowered Marigolds

Loosely formed blooms resembling carnations. Large blooms, 3 inches across, sweetly scented. Foliage is odorless. Plants are 2½ to 3 feet tall and are excellent subjects for the border and for cutting.

Yellow Supreme. Clear yellow, self color. Lovely. Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 75c
Guinea God. Deep orange flushed with gold. Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 75c

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS

Harmony Hybrids. Pkt. 20c, ⅛ oz. 60c
Wide and varied range of colors from pale yellow to deep brown. Scabiosa type flowers with crested centers and wavy guard petals, fully double, 2 inches across on plants 1 foot high.

Butterball Pkt. 25c, ⅛ oz. 70c
All-America selection. An exquisite little plant bearing dozens of lovely butter-yellow flowers. Plants dwarf and compact, about 8 inches high. Blooms early and is literally covered with 2-inch flowers. Combines beautifully with Nierembergia or blue Ageratum.

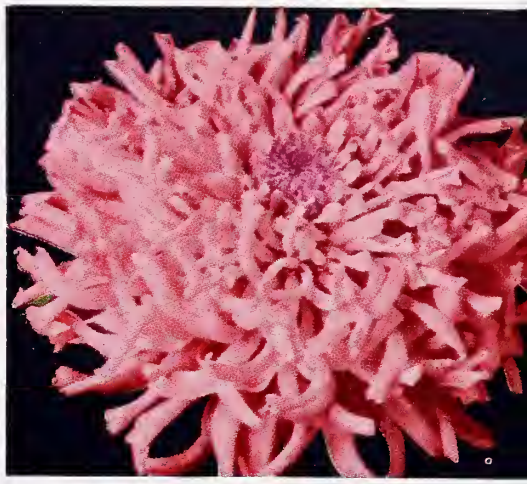
Scarlet Glow Pkt. 25c
Flowers open deep scarlet, turning to rich tangerine. They are fully double, 1½ inches across, borne profusely on plants 10 inches high. Bloom commences ten weeks after seed is sown and continues until frost.

THE STURDY *Zinnias*

New forms have so widened the field of zinnias that even the most discriminating fancier can take delight in growing them. In addition to the Giant Dahlia-Flowered forms, we now have the graceful Fantasy types, useful Cut-and-Come-Again varieties, chubby little Pompon fellows and the stunning Howard Crested Giants.

Zinnias are plants that love hot weather and should be planted in a sunny location. Seeds of the taller sorts may be started in a protected cold frame for earliest blooms but the lower growing sorts should be planted outdoors when the ground is thoroughly warm. They will bloom from July until frost.

DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIA, CANARY BIRD



FANTASY ZINNIA, ROSALIE

Flowerfield Gold Medal Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias

These are the largest zinnias, enormous flowers of striking beauty that measure 5 inches across on long, strong stems. The plants are robust and free flowering, 3 feet tall. Separate colors are offered so that you may create definite color schemes. Don't overlook the pastel tints and white which are particularly lovely.

Eldorado. Salmon-apricot.
Exquisite. Light rose with deeper center.
Canary Bird. Primrose-yellow.
Crimson Monarch. Deep crimson.
Luminosa. Bright rose-pink.
Polar Bear. Creamy white.
Royal Purple. Clear purple.
Will Rogers. Scarlet.
Any of above, Pkt. 20c

Dahlia-Flowered Mixture. Pkt. 20c
Contains every color for most brilliant display.

Improved Lilliput or Pompon Zinnias

These little fellows are the darlings of the garden. Robust and prolific, the plants grow about 18 inches high. The small, rounded flowers are of colors that are unusually sharp and clear. Excellent for edging beds of the taller sorts. Their strong stems make them ideal for cutting, particularly for table arrangements.

Black Ruby. Deep mahogany-red.
Dainty Gem. Bicolor-rose.
Golden Gem. Golden yellow.
Purple Gem. Clear purple.
Scarlet Gem. Bright scarlet.
White Gem. Crisp white.
Any of above, Pkt. 25c

Lilliput Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c
A mixture of all the brilliant colors including yellows, purple, reds and pink. Very cheerful color effect.

LILLIPUT ZINNIAS

Fantasy Zinnias

An impelling new race of zinnias, generous with graceful 3- to 3½-inch flowers made up of twisted tubular petals (see illustration). Plants 2 feet tall. A splendid cut flower.

Gold Dust. Golden yellow.
Melody. Orchid-lavender.
Rosalie. Watermelon-pink.
White Light. Pure white.
Wildfire. Scarlet.
Fantasy Mixed Colors. All colors.
Any of above, Pkt. 25c

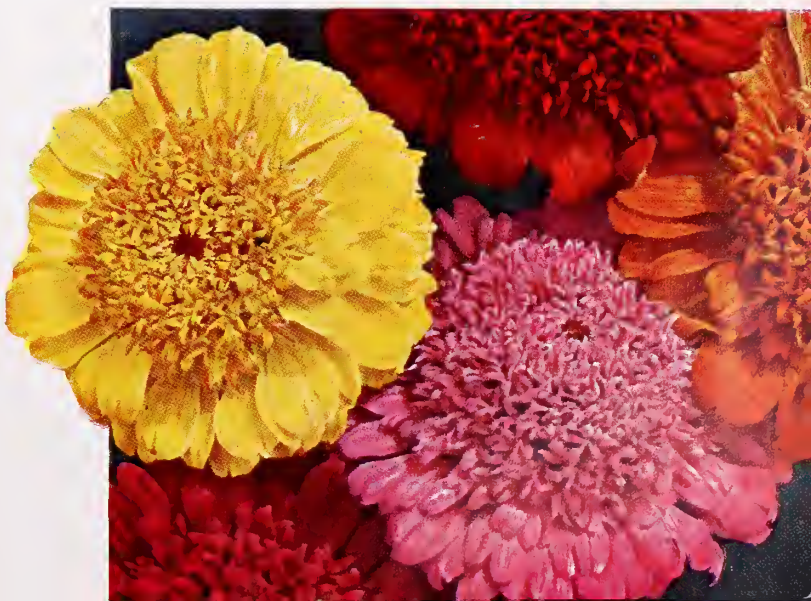
Zinnia Elegans Pumila (Cut-and-Come-Again)

The more you cut, the more you get of these perfectly formed, medium sized double flowers with long stems. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, especially suitable for massing in the garden.
Elegans Pumila Mixed Colors Pkt. 25c

Howard's Crested Giants

These handsome, robust 3-foot plants command instant attention. Flowers measure 4 to 5 inches, have high crested centers, wide, overlapping guard petals. Colors range through rose, yellow, orange, scarlet and bronze, all vivid and beautiful.
Howard's Crested Giants Mixed Colors. Pkt. 35c

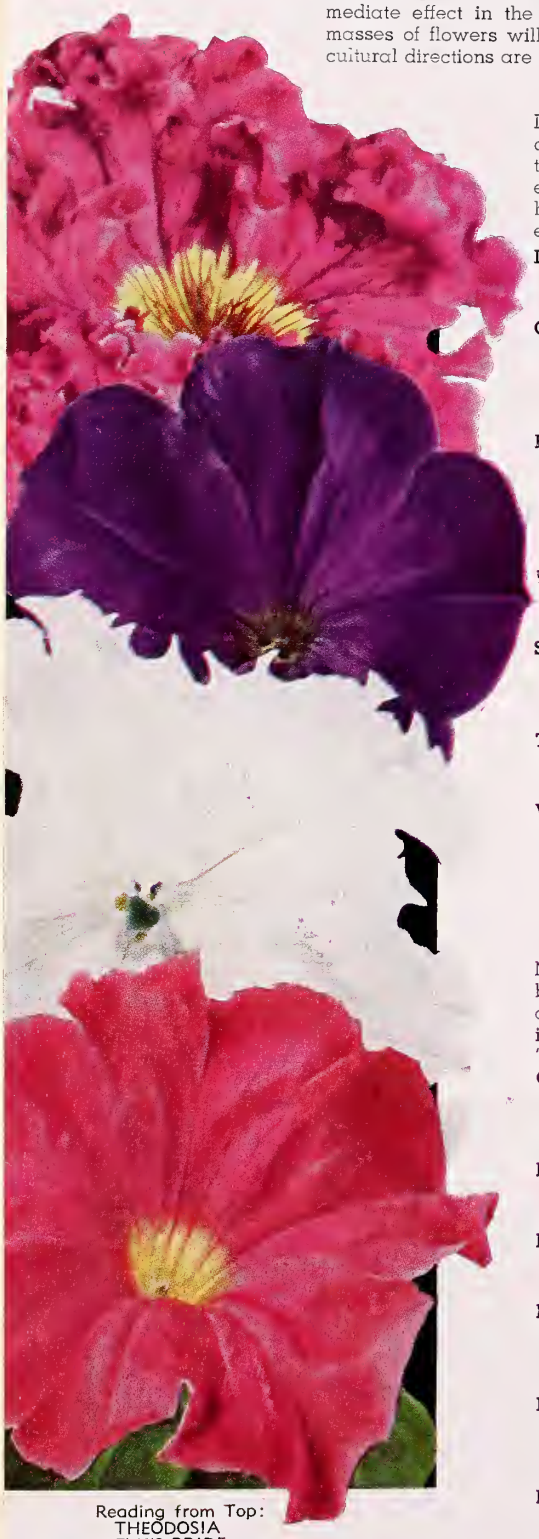
HOWARD'S CRESTED ZINNIAS



THE ADAPTABLE *Petunias*

For masses of flowers all summer long, nothing can equal the petunias. They are, no doubt, the most widely and diversely used of all annuals. In wide beds, in window boxes, along edges of walks, at the seashore, wherever you plant them, the picture is always attractive. We know of one much-admired garden where a breath-taking display of Iris Kaempferi is followed by white gladiolus, the whole completely bordered with white petunias.

For best results, petunias should be started indoors in late March or in a cold frame in April, so that well-developed plants will be ready by warm weather to give immediate effect in the garden. With no particular further care, masses of flowers will be yours for the rest of the season. (Full cultural directions are given on each FLOWERFIELD seed packet.)



Reading from Top:
THEODOSIA
ELK'S PRIDE
WHITE BEAUTY
TOPAZ ROSE

Ruffled and Fringed Varieties

Immense flowers 3 to 5 inches across with deeply fringed edges and heavily veined throats. For pot culture, window boxes and edgings. Height, 1 foot. A new strain that has become increasingly popular for more general use in the border.

Lace Veil Pkt. 35c
Pure white flowers with delicate creamy throats. Daintily fringed 3-inch blooms.

Glamour
Huge ruffled blooms of luscious salmon-rose, delicately veined creamy throats. Flowers start when the plants are only 5 to 6 inches tall and continue all season.

Ramona Strain Pkt. 35c
A dwarf, sturdy growing type especially suited to pot culture. Flowers are beautifully ruffled and fringed with very open marked and veined throats. The colors range from pale pink to dark rose and red.

Romany Lass Pkt. 35c
Dark red 5-inch blooms with purplish black throat; striking gypsy-like coloring.

Super Fluffy Ruffles Pkt. 35c
Giant flowers so ruffled and frilled as to appear almost double. Shades of rose and pink predominate in this splendid mixture.

Theodosia Pkt. 35c
Clear rose-pink flowers with clear throats. Very floriferous. Illustrated.

White Beauty Pkt. 35c
Pure white flowers with delicate green veins in the throats. Of enormous size, 5 inches across. Illustrated.

Giants of California

Largest-Flowered of all Petunias

Magnificent new deep-throated petunias quite breath-taking in their beauty. Flowers as large as 7 inches across may be grown and 5 inches is just average. The back cover will best "explain" their beauty.

Giant Silver Rose Pkt. 75c
Lovely soft rose-pink with a silvery sheen when seen in bright sunlight. Throat deep, the flower delicately, beautifully fluted.

King Alfonso Pkt. 75c
Rich deep crimson set off by a very deep, dark throat. Heavily fringed effect.

Lilac Queen Pkt. 75c
Indeed a queen, lovely true lilac-blue, splendidly etched with purple veins.

Prince of Wuerttemberg Pkt. 75c
A very large rose variety with a wide open throat, heavily frilled and deeply veined in the lighter colored throat.

Ruffled Beauty Pkt. 75c
Shell-pink beauty, accentuated by a lighter throat with deep purple veins. The flower is nicely fringed and fluted.

Mixed Giants Pkt. 75c
A delightful mixture of the above and many other outstanding colors, all with the same huge, fringed trumpets.

BLUE BEDDER

Tall, Free-Flowering Varieties for Bedding

For solid masses of color, these are unexcelled. Use them in formal beds, for spots or drifts of color in the annual or permanent gardens. Flowers are in pure, brilliant colors, large and smooth-edged. Plants 18 inches tall and of spreading, graceful habit.

Blue Beauty Pkt. 25c
Deep velvety blue, very large flowers.

Snowstorm Pkt. 25c
Pure white flowers, 4 to 5 inches across.

Topaz Rose Pkt. 25c
Fiery rose, topaz throat. Will not fade. Illustrated.

Hybrida Mixed Colors Pkt. 25c
Made up of the largest flowered varieties in this entire group.

Dwarf Compact Bedding Varieties

These are lower growing than the above, about 1 foot high, with masses of single flowers 2 to 5 inches across, depending on variety. They are of compact habit and can be used splendidly for edging.

Blue Bedder Pkt. 25c
Free blooming, violet-blue. Ilustrated.

First Lady Pkt. 25c
All-America selection. Clear rose-pink, a nice pastel shade; profuse blooming.

Elk's Pride (Dwarf Strain) Pkt. 25c
4-inch velvety purple blooms. Illustrated.

Glow Pkt. 25c
Brilliant carmine-rose.

Igloo Pkt. 25c
All-America selection. Creamy white with yellowish throat. Especially compact and free flowering.

Velvet Ball Pkt. 25c
Dark velvety red flowers of large size.

White Cloud Pkt. 25c
Pure white, unsually large flowers.

Balcony Petunias

Long, graceful, vine-like plants used generally in flower boxes and hanging baskets. Also useful for covering stumps and large rocks. Attractive smooth-edged single flowers 2½ to 3 inches across.

Black Prince. Mahogany-red.
Crimson.
Netted Blue Gem. Blue-violet.
Rose. Coral-rose.
White.
Mixed Balcony. All the above colors in a well-balanced mixture.

Any of above, Pkt. 20c.

DOUBLE PEERLESS COSMOS, PINK LADY

AIRY, DELICATE *Border Annuals*

These are plants that can be put anywhere in the garden with no fear of color clashes. They are airy and graceful rather than bold masses like most annuals. Some of them are best started indoors but they handle easily and are well worth this extra trouble for the earlier bloom that will be obtained.

SCABIOSA (Pincushion Flower)

An excellent cut flower with large double pincushion-like flowers on long wiry stems. Plants have nice heavy foliage in a little mat at the base. Seed should be sown in the open ground in late March for mid-summer bloom or in late October for bloom the following year. A plant that will fit in almost anywhere, scabiosas are often used in the perennial border, coming into bloom as the spring flowers fade. 3 feet tall.

Blue Moon. Deep lavender-blue.
Sulphur. Pale yellow.
Fire King. Cherry-red.
Peace. White. Lower growing, 2 feet.

Any of above, Pkt. 25c

CLEOME, PINK QUEEN

This beautiful Spider Plant grows from Maine to Florida. A tall (over 4 feet) and attractive border plant with airy foliage. Huge open heads of delightful and refreshing pink without a trace of blue or magenta. In continual bloom from June until frost. Pkt. 25c.

COSMOS

Planted in the background of the border or bed, cosmos lend an airy grace to the scene, blooming all through the summer and fall. Most decorative in the garden, they are also wonderful for cutting. Graceful 3- to 4-foot plants carry myriads of huge blooms, averaging 5 inches across. Cosmos is perhaps one of the easiest of all annuals to grow, either from seed started indoors or sown in the open ground in May and again in mid-June. The varieties we list are all quick growing, coming into bloom in about 10 weeks after sowing.

Double Peerless Cosmos

This is an extra early flowering type with crested and fluted blooms, 4 to 5 inches across, on plants 3 feet tall. Our tests of these novelties show that approximately 65 per cent of the flowers come double, the rest single but still attractive.

Peerless Pink Lady Pkt. 50c
Huge salmon-pink flowers. Very unusual.

Peerless White Cloud Pkt. 50c
Velvety white flowers.

Peerless Mixed Pkt. 35c
A beautiful blend containing many lovely crested sorts.

Giant Sensation Cosmos

A new, extremely early flowering type with mammoth single blooms 3 to 4 inches across. Sturdy, well-branched plants 3 feet high, splendid for garden display and for cutting.

Dazzler Pkt. 35c
All-America selection. Mammoth amaranth-red blooms on long stems for cutting.

Purity Pkt. 35c
Pure white flowers, an excellent addition to the all-white garden.

Giant Sensation Mixed Pkt. 25c
A fine range of colors, including white, pink and crimson.

Early Klondyke Cosmos

A new group with colors never before seen in cosmos. Flowers single, somewhat smaller than other types, produced in great profusion. Early flowering, sturdy growing, 3 to 4 feet tall.

Yellow Flare Pkt. 25c
All-America selection. Clear bright yellow blooms of excellent form. Combines beautifully with Larkspur "Blue Spire" in the border.

Orange Flare Pkt. 25c
Vivid orange flowers on strong wiry stems.

GIANT SENSATION COSMOS, DAZZLER

SCABIOSAS

CLEOME, PINK QUEEN

ANNUAL PHLOX

Vast improvement over the old small-flowered kind, wtih individual florets as much as 1½ inches across. The colors are good and clear, the heads large and freely produced. An excellent plant for informal edging and for bedding purposes.

Salmon Glory Pkt. 25c
All-America selection. Salmon-pink with creamy white eye.

Art Shades Mixture Pkt. 20c
A lovely mixture of attractive pastel shades.

Grandiflora Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c
Large heads of flowers in many bright colors, unexcelled for bedding and massing, in bloom all summer long. Height, 15 inches.

1. Prince of Wuerttemberg
2. Giant Silver Rose
3. Lilac Queen
4. Ruffled Beauty
5. King Alfonso

Giants of California Petunias

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 75c

SEE PAGE 14 FOR COMPLETE LIST OF FLOWERFIELD PETUNIAS

FLOWERFIELD BULB FARM

Flowerfield, Long Island, N.Y.